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July 31st.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Wong King-tong, Vice-President of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has gone to Swatow to formally inaugurate the line to Chiuchow, of which he is chief director. A portion of it is apparently ready for opening.

The Minister of Customs has notified Viceroy Shun that all material imported for the Canton railways will be liable to ordinary customs duty. The Szechwan Railway Co. petitioned for leave to buy their sleepers and other material from Germany. The Board of Commerce consented.

MILITARY NOTES.

The general officer commanding the Szechwan (New Army) has rejected as unfit about four-fifths of the Bannermen offered as recruits. These were the old guard, the flower of the old Army, but were considered incapable of bearing modern arms.

Students at the Canton Military College are bound to study for three years. One young soldier, wishing to attend his sick mother, has had to refund \$120 spent on his training. Considering the importance of filial piety in Chinese eyes, this may be regarded as indicating the rigorous discipline of the new regime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A kidnapper detected on a junk between Chang-yuen on the West River, and Canton, with four stolen boys, deliberately jumped overboard. Being dark, his fate was not ascertained. The children were sent back to Chang-yuen.

The district lying about a hundred miles west of Canton has been devastated by heavy rainstorms.

Following an old established custom, the subordinates of the Tong Kun magistrate, (Chow-Mong-chi), have sent him the quinquennial royalty of \$10,000 subscribed amongst themselves. The magistrates sent the amount to the Viceroy, with a petition begging the Government to accept it. The Viceroy was quite pleased, and praised the magistrate for his disinterestedness and generosity, promising to report his action to the Throne when remitting to Peking the royalties collected in the whole province of Kwangtung.

ARMS AND THE POLICE.

METHOD IN THEIR UNREASON.

We are glad to be able to announce, albeit somewhat late, that the "curio" swords, confiscated from a Japanese dealer who was fined for possessing them without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, were returned to the owner when he applied for them. Such a benevolent form of confiscation appears to be a matter of "red tape" only, but the main thing is that the owner got them back.

His chance of recovering the fine, we fear, is not so good. This announcement will not altogether reassure those householders who have trophies of arms on their walls, so we may proceed now to inform them that we have made enquiries in proper official quarters, and learn that while they are in fact committing a breach of the law, if they have not obtained police permission, they need be under no great fear of molestation. If a posse of police should invade the drawing room or library, or wherever the knives and rapiers more or less ornamentally hang, in search of opium, or gamblers, and such were found, then the possession of the trophies might aggravate their other offence or offences. Our readers may remember that in the face of a hard and fast Ordinance, designed to meet a specific danger, we held there was still room for magisterial and police discretion. We take it that such discretion is actually displayed from day to day. Remembering the case of the Japanese curio seller, however, we think it still desirable to plead for just a little more. The point seems to be that as a Japanese dealer in such things might conceivably find purchasers for his costly and artistic weapons among Chinese of the lower sort, it is desirable from the police point of view that permission be first obtained, presumably to enable the police to issue warnings and make enquiries from time to time. At the time we referred to the matter, we mentioned the "chopper" as being a favourite weapon of the Chinese hoodlums, and asked if it were covered by the Ordinance. The answer is neither "yes" nor "no." It all depends. The cook in the kitchen may wield a chopper all day long, and ignore the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Ordinance. But should he walk abroad to take the air in the evening, he is earnestly enjoined to leave the chopper hanging on its hook in the kitchen. Before then it is an implement of trade; after dinner it is a lethal weapon, which may not be carried without a police licence. What would happen to the cook taking his chopper to be ground in the afternoon our representative quite forgot to enquire; but we assume that, unless accompanied with a document recording police permission, he were wise to hide it under his blouse when passing a constable. But his blouse when passing a constable losing that again might lead to his master losing temporarily the services of an excellent cook; so we again appeal, with more confidence, in view of the legal uncertainties, for a constant exercise of that discretion which we feel certain our police and magistrates are so well able to display. It is uncomfortable to feel that, in the enforcing of a well meaning piece of legislation, harmless and otherwise law-abiding folk are exposed to risk of misunderstanding and penalties.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE ASKED JAPAN FOR PERMISSION TO ERECT MONUMENTS AT MUKDEN AND AT OTHER PLACES WHERE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT. THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES CONSENTED, AND IN TURN ASKED LEAVE TO ERECT A MONUMENT AT HARBIN.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS] EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

POLICE RAID ON TEA-HOUSES.

[SHANGHAI, July 31st.]

The Shanghai Municipal Council lately sanctioned a proclamation by the Magistrate of the Mixed Court forbidding the employment in tea-houses of girls under sixteen years of age.

Last night the police raided some of the tea-houses in Foochow Road, and caused considerable excitement. The principal tea-houses are closing by way of protest.

Several children rescued from this undesirable employment are to be produced at the Mixed Court on Wednesday.

THE HONGKONG AFFRAY.

[SHANGHAI, July 31st.]

The Japanese Consular Court has now dealt with all the persons accused of participation in the recent stabling affray in Hongkong. The ringleader of the riot was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and several others to shorter terms.

[These messages were published in our Extra yesterday.—E.P.]

TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

PRACTICALLY A BOER PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Constitution to be granted to the Transvaal practically means Home Rule for the Boers. All men who are twenty-one years old or over are to have a vote; no account is to be taken of populations as a basis for representation. The Parliament will consist of sixty-nine members, who will sit for five years. Members are to be paid. An Upper House is provided for provisionally, to include fifteen nominees of the Crown. The proceedings may be conducted by the use of both languages, English and Cape Dutch. The Constitution generally favours the Boers in other respects.

Lord Milner, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, and Mr. Balfour, each recorded their strong condemnation.

FINNS IN REVOLT.

FURTHER EMBARRASSMENT FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 1st.

Mutiny has broken out at the Finnish fort of Sveaborg, near Helsingfors. The rebels occupied the forts, and in the subsequent fighting five hundred were killed. The revolt is spreading throughout Finland.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, July 30th.

The men of the third battalion of the Scots Guards will be divided among the first and second battalions; recruiting for the regiment will not be stopped. The standard height of the Irish and Scots Guards has been raised to 5 ft. 9 in.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, July 30th.

Lord Elgin intends to review the regulations for gambling in the gaming houses of the Malay States when more pressing business is accomplished.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 30th.

The proclamation of the Labour and the Socialist members of the Duma passionately appeals to the soldiers and sailors, and children of the Russian people, to fight on the side of the Duma for liberty and the land.

A telegram from Kansas City states that the trial of the packing companies and the railway companies illegally granting rebates to those favoured firms has resulted in heavy penalties. A verdict of guilty was brought in. Sentence was pronounced, and the total amount of fines ordered to be paid was £17,000. An instance of the severity of the punishment meted out to those operating under these illegal rebates, the case of Mr. G. L. Thomas, a New York freight broker, may be mentioned. He was fined £1,200 and sent to prison for four months. A clerk who was conspicuous in working the rebate system received the same fine and three months' imprisonment.

THE AMOY AFFAIR.

DIPLOMACY AT WORK.

The two men attacked by Chinese outside Amoy last month are now far from the scene of the outrage, but negotiations on their behalf are still proceeding. Mr. Forbes Edie, whose physical injuries were less than the mental shock he received and subsequently continued to suffer from, is well on his way home; while Dr. Horne, after a very painful period of confinement to bed, has passed through Manila on his way to join his wife in Australia.

Dr. Horne's worst injuries were to the head. It is now believed by a capable authority that the grisly story of the run home, with protruding viscera, was a mistake, due to the separation of one of the stomachic walls which happens to have a shrunken covering. But in the case of the skull wounds, there was no exaggeration. One of Dr. Horne's assailants, in tugging at a knife which he had left sticking in the Dr.'s head, seems to have depressed the bone edges of the wound, with the result, it is believed, that there is a constant pressure on the brain. At any rate there are paralytic twitches of the facial muscles on one side, the sight of one eye has been subject to epileptic fits ever since. He has been subject to epileptic fits ever since. He has decided, after a calm deliberation of his own physical condition and the risks and chances of his trip, to wait until he can reach London with his wife and there be operated upon by the most eminent surgeon available.

Trephining has to be done. Meanwhile, negotiations between the local officials continue. There have been so many erroneous reports that we are authorised to narrate the position of affairs in this connection. It appears that Dr. Horne enjoys a previous record which makes him *persona grata* to the Australian Government, who have made representations direct to the British Government, asking Imperial support for compensation on Dr. Horne's behalf. At present, we understand, the British Consul in Amoy has the matter in hand, and there have been promises of a local settlement. The Tao-tai is said to have admitted the justice of the claim, but pleaded *non possumus* with regard to raising the money. The promises mentioned were the reason for the business not being at once transferred to Peking, where, in case the local negotiations fail, it will undoubtedly have to be prosecuted. The Chinese will have to compensate both of the victims, and to pay the costs of the relief expedition that was sent after them. There is a report, having local evidence, but which we hope to be untrue, that the local municipalities have meddled to the extent of petitioning the consul to discourage any claims for compensation. This report strikes us as improbable, because it happens that they have themselves (as we believe) a still pending claim for some thousands of dollars as compensation for mission property destroyed in the previous affray (when Dr. Montgomery had to take refuge in the yamen) at Chau-po, also in the Amoy district.

Our enquiries as to the present temper of the populace in the neighbourhood have produced nothing reassuring, although it would be easy to exaggerate their attitude. The reaction from the people of the money that their evil conduct has caused to become due, might not improbably re-inflame their anti-foreign passions.

COCONUT SUGAR.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, London, has submitted an interesting report on the possibility of manufacturing sugar from the "water" or "milk" of the coconut, which is a waste product at present. In lower Bengal the water contained in the green coconut (called "Dahi" by the Bengalis) is largely consumed by all classes as a beverage, but that found in the ripe coconut is wasted. A firm in St. Louis, U.S.A., was reported to be making experiments with a view to the extraction of sugar from the "liquid matter" of the coconut, and it was suggested that it might be worth while to conduct similar experiments at the Imperial Institute with a view to ascertaining whether sugar could be profitably extracted from this material. But Professor Dunstan's report shows conclusively that this is out of the question, as the saccharine constituents of the "water" are too minute to admit of their being profitably converted into sugar. For instance, Professor Dunstan's analysis of the "water" sent from Ceylon gave 18 per cent. of mannitol, 0.1 per cent. of cane sugar, and 0.9 per cent. of glucose. "Water" taken by him from a sample of coconut ordinarily sold in London gave 24 per cent. of cane sugar, 65 per cent. of glucose, and no mannitol. When it is remembered that the juice of the sugar-cane contains nearly 20 per cent. of cane sugar, it will be seen that coconut "water" would hardly pay the expenses of collecting, and this is the opinion of Professor Dunstan. Little use has been found in recent years, it is quite possible that the chemical laboratory will before long find some use for coconut "water."

There are very few people now alive who can remember Sir Walter Scott. One of them, Mr. Robert Laidlaw, is one of the oldest residents of Melbourne, and his fellow citizens have been celebrating him on his ninetieth birthday. He is a kinsman of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," and as he was born and brought up near Abbotsford he had frequent opportunities in his boyhood of seeing the author of the "Waverley Novels."

The American Far Eastern fleet will be augmented this autumn by the arrival of a powerful squadron of armoured cruisers, which will leave New York next month. The squadron will number four—the *West Virginia* (the flagship), the *Pennsylvania*, the *Colorado*, and the *Maryland*, under the command of Rear Admiral Brownson. On their arrival the *Ohio* and the *Wisconsin* will be displaced in order to enter the new divisions.

As a result of his recent tour of inspection of the Mongolian dependencies outside the Great Wall the N.C. Daily News hears that His Highness Prince Su has drawn up a memorandum for presentation to the Throne strongly urging, in order to retain proper control over them, the organisation of Outer and Inner Mongolia into two provinces on the same basis as the eighteen provinces as China proper, with a Governor, Treasurer, Judge, and other subordinate officials over each, and a Viceroy over all.

Owing to the recent discovery of corrupt and illicit practices on the part of some of the station-masters, yard-keepers and guards on the lines of the Imperial Railways of North China, and for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the same, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih kai has doubled the pay of all the station-masters, etc., throughout the line from Peking to Hsin-min-tsun, so as to enable them to support themselves and their families without robbing poor and helpless native passengers.

The death is announced of Mr. G. J. Snelus, F.R.S., at Ennedaale Hall, Frizington, Cumberland, in his 69th year. The deceased was awarded the Bessmer gold medal by the Iron and Steel Institute in 1883 for being the first (a contemporary says) to make pure steel from impure iron in connection with the basic process in a Bessemer converter lined with basic materials. He was also awarded a gold medal at the Inventories Exhibition for inventions connected with iron and steel, and was the author of numerous articles on these metals. Mr. Snelus served 32 years in the Volunteers, retiring with the rank of hon. major and the long service medal. He was a very successful shot.

We gather a faint idea of an interesting outing that the Hongkong Volunteer Troop is to have on Sunday, from the following Troop Orders: Troop Ride, Sunday, 5th August.—The troop will parade at the Football Ground near the Race Course at 10.45 a.m. Plain clothes, Sun hats, Troop saddlery and swords, to be carried in frog on off side of saddle. Mafos with ponies, food, etc., to be sent to Deep Bay. Members should pair off, and send only one mafos to every two ponies. It is proposed as far as possible to go right through the Gymkhana programme in the afternoon. Launch *Eno* will leave East Point pier at 11 a.m. and will then be available for a few mafos, and on the return journey for those members who desire to return home in that way. Bathing suits and towels required. Owing to the space available at Deep Bay being limited, Event No. 2 is changed to "Tent Pegging by half-section." Members will please select their own partners for this event. In Event No. 6, "for polo balls" substitute "orbis and ball cartridges" (i.e. the jars will be shot at).

Dr. Lello, the Colonial Secretary of the Macao Government, Dr. Espectaculo d'Almeida, Colonial Surgeon, and Dr. Lopes de Pico, doctor of the *Rio Lima*, were passengers on the departing *Empress of China* yesterday for home via Vancouver.

Of late the *Sun Free Press* has heard much of cases of hydrophobia occurring among Bangkok pariah dogs. Some persons are reported to have been bitten, others are said to have had narrow escapes, and people are generally on the look out, lest they should come in contact with a mad dog.

A dispatch from Mukden announces that the Governor has ordered from a Japanese printing press in Shanghai 6,000,000 yen in paper money, with which to replace the worn notes at present in circulation in Manchuria. He has also engaged a German to strike the divisions of money in silver.

The packet boat *Montana* captured by the Japanese, has been sold by the Japanese Naval Department to the original proprietors, the Pacific Coast Company of New York, for £14,500. The *Montana* was insured against the risks of war for £20,000, which has been paid, so that the owners have not done badly over the affair.

Up to the present the world says *Commercial Intelligence* has not succeeded in devising a public department capable of administering business matters in a manner comparable for one moment with the administration of private concerns. Until the discovery is made, public control of business enterprise points straight to ultimate disaster.

The *China Times* describes a shocking accident which happened on July 20th at the International Bridge, which connects the French and Russian concessions at Tientsin. The bridge was being swung, when a Chinese having apparently dropped some money or other article, stooped down to pick it up, and in so doing, which closed upon him and took off his head.

A motor boat that attracted much attention lay at Blake Pier yesterday. Substantially built and driven by petrol, with a speed of ten knots, it looked a very useful craft. It arrived in the Colony in February last, since when it has been lying at the Commodore's Dock. In a day or two it will proceed to Canton to engage in passenger traffic. It belongs to Messrs. Meyer & Co.

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which we have heard much, but seen little. The new force, being introduced on lines feebly imitative of those under which the police system of Japan is conducted, has been taboed by Young China as tainted with foreign proclivities. One of these new-fangled police in the heart of Chou Pu's territory, conceiving that one of the duties of a civic police was to look after traffic, objected to two of the soldiers in the suite of a military officer riding in one ricksha. The officer was "moving house", and the soldiers had been assisting in the operation. The soldiers went immediately and informed their officer, and that worthy, fully imbued with the spirit of "swarmery", to which we have lately had much occasion to refer, gave the hint to the wrathful victims of police regulation. The result was the immediate sack of all the new police quarters throughout the city. The police, believing in the truism that discretion is the better part of valour, and probably feeling that they had no friends in high quarters, seemed to have offered little resistance, so that the list of casualties was unusually small, and the city generally was unaware that it had actually been the battleground for the two departments of its police protectors. According to well understood custom, as soon as the news of the conclusion of the episode had reached the Viceroy's ears, that worthy gave his immediate orders to his bodyguard to quell the riot, which they did with much success, actually bringing in some of the soldiers concerned. The riot itself is of little importance, and we have only mentioned it as an instance of the utter incapacity of the administration in China to see what is really needed to make the Government respected and the people content. The Viceroy at Nanking is notoriously of the party that would keep China for the Chinese; as such it might have been anticipated that in his own administration he would have taken steps to prove the possibility of the policy. Unfortunately, if illustration were needed of the present inability of China to bring her government up to the level of a well administered State, it is to be found in this very province of Kiangnan. This is the more remarkable that under the late Viceroy, LI KWEI-YU, the two Kiang were able to set an example to the rest of the Empire. Indeed had it not been for Li's statesmanlike policy during the time of the fantastic emu in Peking, the whole position in China would have had to be changed, and it is doubtful if the Imperial rule in Peking could have been maintained. Now, on the contrary, we find Nanking converted into a centre of intrigue, the professed object of which is to throw the State into the hands of reactionaries. Such tactics must ever prove unsuccessful from their very nature. It may be in the power of an ordinary man to throw a State into confusion, but to organise a successful revolution demands administrative talent; and it is just in this ability for effective administration that the present Viceroy, and his followers, seem markedly deficient. The little police incident amongst many such is an additional proof of the incapacity of the Young China party for rule of any sort. Scoundrels have an ugly habit of being most dangerous to their organisers, and China has had only too many instances lately of this.

INTIMATION



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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, in order that they may be published, and in case of non-payment, the Editor will be obliged to discontinue the supply. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PAXOS. Codes: A.S.W. & Co. Lieber.

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BIRTH.

On July 29th, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM YOT, Esq., of a son.

REGISTRATION OFFICE: 19A, DES VREUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 2ND, 1906.

Chou Fu, Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, who poses as the most progressive of the official hierarchy, has just been giving in his own capital an inkling of his capacity to rule, and his understanding of modern conditions in China. The incident was but a trifle; but a feather best shows how blows the wind, and Chou Fu is so far in accord with the Government at Peking that it is understood that he stands in the way of high promotion, and according to rumour, is about to be sent to the South, to put in order the somewhat strained position of affairs in the two Kwang provinces. We do not hail the appointment so near ourselves of this latest exponent of young Chinese doctrines. Unwilling to judge too harshly of the man without further experience, we yet cannot forget how Chou Fu has succeeded in dissociating himself from Censorialism, and has left it to be supposed that the blame lay entirely with the Fu-tai of that province. Doubtless the provincial administration of Kiangsi is rotten to the core; but has it not been following closely in the footsteps of Kiangnan? The little incident which we referred to seems to suggest that Nanking under Chou Fu's rule is in little more wholesome condition. Fortunately no foreigner was immediately concerned, but the spirit displayed is of precisely similar nature. The affair had to do with the new police force regarding

MEMORANDA FROM MACAO.

(CONTINUED).

"Run down," said the doctor as he ordered me to Macao, there to enjoy a *dolce far niente* existence for a week. My sympathetic employers concurring with his verdict, I booked my passage last week by the comfortable river steamer *Winglo*, which is commanded by that good man Captain Austin, R.N.R. The trip was a pleasant one, but uneventful (no pirates), and as soon as we were alongside the wharf at Macao, I made my way to one of the hotels. A few days I spent rambling about among the ruins (Macao is nearly all ruins), and then decided to visit one of the famous gambling houses. I found a first-class gambling house and entered. My entrance was heralded with a salvo of crackers from the street which blazed and splattered so long that the game had to be temporarily stopped. The Chinese, I was told, were bombarding the plague germ. I believe it was a drawn battle. On play being resumed, I observed for the first time the fascination of the game of *fantau*. The table on which we looked down was surrounded by a crowd of Chinese whose eyes were riveted on the cash as they were slowly counted in. No 3 turned up, but from the solid furore going at the table it would be impossible to tell which were winners and which losers. A few of the lucky ones gathered in their winnings and departed, while some of the losers, bent double with grief, watched their losses being counted. I found a few gamblers, but which they raised a little money. This they would stake on the number they expected to turn up next, and if they lost, depart with apparent unconcern. There were a few Europeans in the shop who were not so stoical. As No 3 turned up again I noticed a big man, who had a small voice, breathe what appeared to be a sigh of relief. He received his winnings, but on counting the money said it was not correct. The "boy" who paid it maintained that it was, and as all the Europeans' efforts to get what he considered his due were proved futile, he grew very angry. "Take the devil's lot," he said, as he threw the handful of silver in the boy's face and left the house. Evidently it was "easy come, easy go." Quietness then reigned for a time, but was again broken by the noisy appearance of a dark complexioned young man, who apparently regarded Macao as his goal of luck. He staggered towards the table brandishing a roll of notes in the air and "guessed" he was going to "break the bank." He was a very sociable disposition, and spared no pains to show his friendship toward all around him. After calling for beer in Chinese, he mentioned usually to an admiring public that he had not spoken Cantonese for ten years. It was admitted that, in view of this long interregnum, he pronounced the word for beer with an charming accent. He staked, and lost. A second loss quite destroyed his equanimity, and I regret to say that he told the banker what he thought of him in language less polite than he had hitherto employed. Other players could not grasp his point of view, and the result was that he was physically persecuted to seek fresh air. Having seen enough to satisfy myself that gambling with the Chinese is a disease which cannot be eradicated, and having failed to draw the bonus that my friends had promised me, I left the saloon, intending to take a quiet stroll home.

Circumstances, however, turned my steps in another direction. An alarm of fire was sounded, and following the crowd, I emerged on the *Grays Grande*, where several matchless, one of which was a Chinese temple, were burning fiercely. I was astonished to see such a large crowd at Macao, and still more astonished to see how placidly they watched the conflagration, not a man offering the least assistance. It seemed to me that I had been watching the fire for about twenty minutes when a shout, such as may have gone up when the walls of Jericho fell, coupled with a shifting of the searied ranks of the gazing crowd, heralded the arrival of the fire engine. I had hitherto believed that Hongkong's imitation engine could not be beaten, but now I beheld one with which that antique curio is not to be compared. If Macao is the most ancient settlement in China, its fire engine must be entitled to equal veneration. It was, as the legend on its side proclaimed, "made in Germany." But the fire is at its height, so I must follow events. The hose is quickly run out, one length into a well close by, while the nozzle at the end of the other length is pointed at the flames. Then the fire-fighters get the pump levers in motion and after great exertion a quite perceptible trickle of water is observed stealing out of the nozzle. Cheers herald this discovery, and prodigious exertions magnify the trickle into a spasmodic squirt. But the water comes too late, for the fire has burnt itself out. The Chinese managed to save a few of their cherished "josses," while the Portuguese police who endeavored to ston the tide of fire were severely bruised or burned, because a cruelly sarcastic bystander said, "They were too slow to get out of their own way. From what I saw, I think it fair to admit that their efforts to combat the fire were valiant, but (different though it may seem for firemen) they have yet to learn to 'keep cool'."

As such exhortations were not conducive to the health of an invalid, I decided for the remainder of my stay to dwell among the ruins and "hold communion with the living dead." With returning health and spirits revived, I have returned to Hongkong, and trust soon again to visit the "Gem of the Orient." But I do not think it is a good place to recuperate from financial difficulty.

REVIEWS.

Meetings of a Chinese Mystic, being selections from the philosophy of Chuang Tzu. London: John Murray.

This is a pleasant addition to the useful "Wisdom of the East" series, one third of the book being an introduction specially written by Professor Giles. The book, tastefully bound and arranged, with appropriate type, wide margins, and other carefully thought out features, is likely to attract many who would not otherwise be tempted to stray in the fields of Chinese distinctive philosophy. The translation of "Tao" as "God" should also draw the reader.

Alphabetical, by ANGUS HAMILTON. London: William Heinemann, 1906, 25s.

Over five hundred pages of solid information about a very interesting and important country and people make this work rather a monumental achievement for the general reader. The very numerous and particularly interesting photographs, however, tempt the fastest reader to dip here and there, and the dips become hour readings incessantly. As a work of reference it surpasses nearly all of the previously existing works, as it gives all that they had worth retaining, and much more added by the author, who seems thoroughly acquainted with his subject. He begins with the Onghurg-Tashkent railway, and notes the gradual and unfortunately practically overlooked advance of Russia to the borders of Persia. (This is, by the way, a little heavy, and the author is addicted to little slips like "the forward advance of Russia.") We get geographical descriptions, political history, as in types, trade statistics, and, in fact, the fullest information on all sorts of matters as we go along. Through the Khanate of Bokhara and Meru we travel always noting facts and figures as we go, and particularly the close lead of Russia everywhere, along the northern border, and strike the Murgul Valley railway. Everywhere we are asked to note the remarkable energy of Russia; we also gain lively impressions of the turbulent natives of this valley. Famous Horat and the Western border next claim attention, and the brain reeks with the news and dates and dimensions that are presented in rapid succession. "In general the Horati is not a fighting man and cares little for military apparatus. Indeed, if shown were left to the Horatis, they would sooner surrender at once to the Russians than run the risk of future disturbances." Horat is a dirty town. We traverse the Eastern border and come to Kandahar. "Hitherto the employment of the Bokharan levies for garrison and frontier duty in Darvaz, Shiguan, and Roshan has been quite a feature of the Russian disposition along the Oxus. Drilled by Russian instructors and armed with modern weapons, these territorial troops are regarded by the Russians as the equal of the Afghan soldiers." But it is not likely that they would trust them. "The export trade of Salawar on the road to Kandahar has an annual value of 1,500,000 rupees Indian, and the revenue of the district is 33,000 rupees in cash, and 600,000 in grain." We are expected to remember facts like these? Kabul and Turkestan and other districts are similarly treated, with more political history; and then we come to study the system of administration, revenue, trade and Russo-Afghan trade (more interesting this, but not leading itself to quotation, and it seems that Russia is a keen trader as well as territory hunter. Kabul, its palaces and court life, its bazars, etc., has a long and interesting chapter to itself, and the history of Anglo-Afghan relations is illuminatingly unfolded. The last hundred pages contain a mass of useful information in tables, correspondence, treaties, etc.

The House of Sacred Content, by L. T. MEADE. London: George Bell & Sons. This is rather "small beer," but very refreshing. Although the story runs in a comparatively narrow domestic groove, and although the author contrives to do without a villain, the "House of Sacred Content" holds the reader's attention and interest from almost the very beginning. The theme is not particularly new, two lovers at cross purposes till the end, of the novel, but it is well handled.

La Belle Dame, by ALICE MEEHLY. London: John Long.

A powerfully written novel, with a true dramatic vein running through it. The action centres round the evil machinations of a beautiful but wicked woman, who schemes for her own aggrandisement in the most unscrupulous manner. As a counterfoil there are two innocent girls who are terribly wronged by this designing woman. But in the end her wickedness is unmasked and she dies by her own hand. All the others are righted and the reader is satisfied with a happy ending.

A Young Man from the Country, by MADAME ALBANI. London: George Bell & Sons. One feels inclined after reading this novel to agree with the oft-expressed dictum that it is more difficult to select an appropriate title than to write an interesting story. The author presents an attractive novel. She imparts an air of mystery which is absorbing, and when the denouement comes one hardly knows whether to feel glad or disappointed that there is nothing more sensational in the mystery. Here also we meet with no deep-dyed villains: nothing more terrible or shocking than the hollowness of society people. Altogether a readable book, though the title be inappropriate.

Why should the modern poet, alone of all artists, be expected either to outclass the classics or for ever hold his peace? Is there no room in poetry for the cow, comfortable, carpet-slipper type of talent that is not only tolerated, but positively belauded in all other branches of literature?

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, August 1st.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTA (First Police Magistrate).

FEMININE CUNNING.

Wong Fuk-tong, dentist, was arraigned on a charge of robbery with violence from a Chinese woman residing at Station Street, Yau-mai.

The complainant said the defendant, with two other men, called at her house and told her they wanted to engage a cubicle. She asked them to enter. They complied, and as soon as the door was closed seized and bound her. They then informed her that they did not wish to hire a cubicle, but wanted her valuables. Defendant told her they would not stab her to death if she opened her box and handed over her goods. Without giving her an opportunity to comply, however, the defendant forced up the lid and took jewellery and money to the value of \$74. The robbers then left, threatening to kill her if she raised an alarm. As soon as she freed herself of her bonds, she reported the matter to the police.

Defendant denied committing the robbery. He admitted that ill-feeling existed between the complainant and himself. When he called to see her she tried to create a disturbance, but being a woman, he felt that he would be at a disadvantage if he quarrelled with her.

After further witnesses were called for the defendant, his Worship asked him if he wished to be awarded compensation for the false charge brought against him.

Defendant said he did not.

His Worship (to complainant)—I have come to the conclusion you have been telling lies, and have given false evidence throughout. I will discharge the defendant and fine you \$50 in default two months' hard labour.

THE RETURN OF THE GERMAN JOURNALISTS.

In a friendly article upon the visit of representative German journalists to England the *North-German Gazette* expresses the opinion that the experiences of the visitors may help to smooth the path by which the two nations might be brought closer to one another. At the same time, the semi-official organ points out, with special reference to the declarations of the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich at the Mansion-house, that whatever may be the results of the visit it cannot in any way prejudice existing friendships.

The journalists, as may easily be imagined, were greeted by sight-seeing and by interesting social functions to an extent which left them little time to record their impressions while they were still on English soil. General retrospects are a beginning to appear and articles conceived in an excellent spirit are published, for example, by the *Cologne Gazette* and the *Neue-Zeitung*. These articles, which do not exclusively emphasize the political relations of the two countries, but lay stress upon the advantage of mutual knowledge, on the part of the two great powers, will well repay reproduction and dissemination by the advocates of international unity.

The deepest impression seems to have been produced on the minds of many of the German guests by their visit to St. Paul's-cathedral, and there is evidence of genuine emotion in the feelings with which they approached that shrine which draws the hearts of all the world and pays the homage of nations. In some of the reflections on the visit the opinion is expressed that the common experiences of the past fortnight are calculated to mitigate the bitterness of controversy; not only in the international arena, but also at home, where it has seldom or never happened that the representatives of such totally divergent political and social views have met upon a common basis and associated without the slightest friction.

ARMY NEWS.

The following were issued in an Indian Army Order:—Employment of Gurkha pensioners: It being come to notice that the demand for Gurkha pensioners of the Native Army, for employment in civil life, is larger than the supply, the Commander-in-Chief desires officers commanding Gurkha battalions to make it more generally known to men transferred to the pension establishment that there is a possibility of work being found for them, of good character, and application to the Recruiting Staff Officer for Gurkhas.

Officer services: The Secretary of State has been pleased to approve of officers of the Indian Army who served with unblemished gallantry during the South African war, reckoning service towards the two years' service out of India which is allowed to count for Indian pension. It is respectively whether they are transferred to the regular forces from the unblemished Militia with or without a break of continuity. In certain cases also officers may reckon their services in South Africa under such circumstances towards promotion. Officers who served with the unblemished Militia, Imperial Yeomanry or Colonial contingents, and who may be affected by the above decisions, should submit their applications, with details of their service, through the usual channel to the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

AN UNPOPULAR PROPOSITION.

A Wachen dispatch states that H. E. Chuang Yun-kuen, the Acting-Taxist of the Tientsin-zhuan-shan, has lately become most unpopular amongst the gentry and people of that province, on account of an offer he has made to the Governor, H. E. Liu Shao-shan, to borrow through the French Consul at Lungchow the sum of eight million taels. This money, it is stated, is needed for public works, such as water-works, electric lights, telephones, metal roads, etc. at Nanking, when that city is made into the new provincial capital of Kuangsi in place of the city of Kiu-shan, which, statistically speaking, is at the mercy of the first enemy in time of war. Although all enlightened Chinese in Kuangsi are aware that this money is urgently needed, still the idea of a foreign loan, especially a French one in that part of the Empire, is most repugnant to all but a few interested natives, and the feeling is that the city of Nanking must go without these public works for the present since the money needed is not forthcoming from home sources. With this spirit, which at present is almost universal in China, it is dangerous for anyone to propose a foreign loan, and a mandarin who does so, becomes a marked man. —N.C. Daily News.

THE RICE TRADE.

Exports of rice (says the *Indian Trade Journal*) represent 63 1/2 per cent. of the total value of food grains exported from India and 11 1/2 per cent. of the value of all Indian produce exported. The following statement shows in thousands of hundred weights and in value the exports during each of the last five years:

	Cwt.	Value Rs.
1901-02	34,929	18,91,89,658
1902-03	37,433	18,83,30,879
1903-04	45,002	19,88,25,383
1904-05	47,418	19,63,32,120
1905-06	51,638	18,63,52,202

In 1905-06, the total export to foreign countries exceeded by 13 per cent. in quantity, but only 4 1/2 per cent. in value. This difference is due to a rise of 5 1/2 per cent. in the average declared value. But the exportable surplus of rice depends not only on the crop of rice produced but on the relative success or failure of the other food crops, though, about the country and on the greater or diminished demand that may arise for rice in substitution for those others. Some of the rice from Burma to India proper, which amounted in 1905-06 to 400,000 tons, was shipped in an advance of not less than 15,000 tons or 5 1/2 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, and the great bulk of that increase arose since the new crop came in, and with a price a good deal stronger than at the same date in 1905 it would be reasonable to expect that, with a Burma crop not greatly exceeding that of the previous year, the surplus available for export, although it will be smaller, will be about the same as in 1905-06. In the three months January to March, 1906, India took no less than 2,21,000 tons from Burma, most of this going as usual to Bombay and Madras.

Japan retains its position as the largest purchaser of Indian rice, but there has been a fall to 6,500,000 cwt. this being nearly 29 per cent. less than in the previous year. The largest quantity taken by Japan in any one month in the past year was 1,450,000 cwt. in February, 1906. The other principal customers are Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, each of which in the past two years has taken fairly equal and constant amounts varying between 1,000,000 cwt. to the Straits and 6,500,000 cwt. to Ceylon. The latter still takes a considerable proportion of the unshelled rice exported, which in 1905-06 amounted to 3,000,000 cwt. of which 1,224 lakhs, or 40 per cent. more than in 1904-05, while the value rose from Rs. 287 lakhs to Rs. 344 lakhs, representing an increase of 20 per cent. and an advance of average value by about 9 per cent.

The growth of the practice of direct shipment tends to diminish the exports to the Straits as a whole, and distribution, and in 1905-06 they declined by a further 7 1/2 per cent. to a value of Rs. 266 lakhs. Of Western countries it is somewhat more difficult to speak with confidence regarding recent figures, because the major portion of the large quantities shipped to Egypt are really sent there "for orders," and may on arrival be sent elsewhere, when the information becomes available by assigned to a number of other heads, so specifying each of them. The most important Oriental buyer of rice is Germany. The quantity taken by the United Kingdom in 1905-06 fell away to 1,73,000 tons with a value of Rs. 1,911 lakhs, while Germany took 2,18,169 tons with a value of 197 lakhs. The direct shipments to Austria-Hungary declined from 1,98,231 tons to 1,22,134 tons with a value of only 87 1/2 lakhs, while they received 1,25,671 tons with a value of 89 lakhs.

THE TUNGAN MURDER CASE.

An Amoy dispatch reports the arrival of three boats at port on the 13th instant, of three of the men implicated in the murder of a British subject on the 6th inst. in the district of Tungan, Cheung-chau, prefecture, province of Fukien. The prisoners were brought down to Amoy guarded by a squad of soldiers, under the command of an official named Wang who had been sent to Tungan by the provincial authorities to investigate matters and try those who had been arrested either on suspicion or on the charge of being implicated in the murder. Accompanying the party was also the district magistrate, Mr. Tungan, T'ai Chin-shan, who is in danger of dismissal and loss of rank unless he succeeds in effecting the arrest of the murderers. The prisoners were turned over to the marine sub-prefect of Amoy for further trial. It will be remembered that the murdered gentleman was a member of a party of life insurance men, who were touring the district at the time of the murder. A indemnity of £3,000 is demanded by the British authorities on behalf of the family. —N.C. Daily News.

THE TSAR AND THE SITUATION.

To those who try to solve the mystery of Russian politics it becomes evident that both the great surface current of reform and the great undercurrent of reaction are working towards the same end, to enfeeble the ship of State. The strongest of these warring currents finds its origin in the personal element, which is its very nature is unable to mingle with the great impersonal life of the movement for freedom. The *tsar* has been long known to the Duma to make a personal appeal to the Sovereign. The *tsar* devotes a long article to elucidating reasons why such a step is impossible. Prince Curoff explained them in his great speech when he said that the Duma had from the beginning endeavored to raise the *tsar* from a subordinate to the consequences of the mistakes of politicians. All-thinking Russia looked the immensity of the danger involved by a rupture from the great principle that the King can do no wrong, but all Russia, including the peasant, also realizes that the persistence of the personal element may render this standpoint untenable. The personal element makes of the insubordination of one particular, but also an agent of greater though still insufficiently carried out significance than all that has happened during the last few years. The personal element completely misconstrues the character of the National Assembly, merely because a handful of demagogues indulge in unseemly bluster. The present moment prevents the advent to office of men who enjoy the confidence of the nation and are alone able to save both Russia and the dynasty from disaster. The *tsar* will go on a yachting cruise off the Finnish coast, there to find calm and repose to strengthen him for the great change which his education and traditions render so hard for him to accept. The *tsar* has ceased wearing the Preobrazhensky uniform. A personage belonging to the Court relates that when his Majesty learned of the mutiny he displayed deep emotion, exclaiming, "My own battalion." This is referred to the fact that he had commanded it. Nothing that has happened in Russia up to the present has so profoundly grieved and impressed the Sovereign.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64) \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-04) \$60.00

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE YOU TRIED "BLATZ"?

THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER:
AMERICA'S BEST.

PER CASK, 10 DOZEN PINTS \$27.00
DOZEN PINTS 2.50

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ROBBERY ON THE STR. "INDIAN."

MARTINNESS OF SHANGHAI POLICE.

When the East Asiatic Company's str. *Indra* arrived at Shanghai on July 26 from Japan and Yokohama the police flag was hoisted and a police boat on board and found that a third-class passenger named T. J. Wells had been robbed of all his money on the way from Japan. It appears that Mr. Wells had sixty-five sovereigns in his possession, and one night when he retired to his cabin he found that the bag had been open and all his money taken. He informed the captain of his loss, but the thief could not be found. The police ascertained that one of the firemen on the ship had gone ashore. Inspector McDowell immediately returned to Shanghai and instituted inquiries. At one of the cash-shops in Broadway the trail of the fireman was picked up, the money-changer announcing that a foreigner had little while previously changed thirty-eight sovereigns into local currency. Inspector McDowell paid visits to all the restaurants and hotels, finally running his man to earth in the Grand Oriental Hotel Bar. On being searched \$300 was found in the suspect's possession, and later, it is said, he admitted stealing the money and changing a portion of it. Inspector McDowell again visited the *Indra* and there arrested another fireman. They also found the balance of the cash in an oil-can which was in the engine-room. The names of the men now in custody are Fastman, an American, and Nielsen, a Dane. One of them had a ticket for a passage to Singapore by the German mail. Mr. Wells was indeed fortunate to get practically all his money back so promptly. The prisoners were to be brought up before the Danish Consul.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Shanghai, or Ministry of Commerce, has issued a circular order to the Viceroy Governors and Directors-General of Railways of the various provinces of the Empire, urging upon them the necessity of one urging home industries, especially in regard to the purchase of iron and steel from the HanYang Iron Works, opposite Hankow. So far, since the construction of railways in the Empire, all the steel rails and sleepers that have been, and are being, used have been purchased from abroad, thus sending a considerable sum of money out of the country. Some of this cash kept within the Empire by encouraging the home industry at the HanYang Steel and Iron Works, and the Shanghai urges that it should be the duty hereafter for all officials throughout the Empire to obtain all the iron and steel articles of use needed by them, whether for railways, mines or armaments, from the Iron and Steel Works in question. Proper notice given to those in charge of the works will ensure the prompt fulfilling of all orders. In the case of iron or steel pieces needed which may not be commonly available in the market, it is only necessary to send the specifications. Thus encouraged the HanYang Works, it is concluded, will be enlarged and the plant made equal to that of the finest iron and steel works abroad. —N.C. Daily News.

THE POPULAR INQUIRY.

MORE ABOUT THE FARM COLONY.

Further evidence was given on July 2 before Mr. J. S. Day, chief Local Commissioner and Inspector for the Land in district, sitting at the Public Workhouse, with reference to the charges of extravagant administration made against the Board of Guardians for that district. The superintendent of the Farm Colony again took his stand in the witness box, and was examined by the Inspector. He said that last year ten acres of potatoes and one acre of peas were grown, together with 25 of hay. That was the year's product. There ought to be some subsidiary occupation for the men. Up to the present 1,630 had been in residence. They got money from their wives. In one case a man threatened his wife if she did not send him money. Witness had seen three letters to men coming in postal orders.

Some of the men went to London to join unemployed preachers. The fares were paid by the Guardians on one occasion.

The Inspector here read a letter from Mr. Lough, the Clerk of the Guardians, to witness, informing him, with regard to the colonists who had come to London in December, 1904, to join the unemployed procession, that the Farm Colony had granted one day's leave to seven colonists for the purpose indicated, and had agreed to pay their return fares to Bromley, the fare being 11s. 8d.

Mr. Cobb: This is rather a peculiar position: the gangers get 17s per week, the average weekly income of an Essex agricultural labourer, yet the colonists with their wives and families get more—17s. Witness proceeded to state that the cost per head had now been reduced to 5s. 9d. per week. On a 10s. day per week had been knocked off, and meat for breakfast, two loaves of German sausage and cold beef and bacon.

Mr. Cobb: Counting German sausage as meat, the colonists had meat three times a day? —Yes.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

BABY COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS

Mrs. George J. Stevens, of 701 Colburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disgusting skin humours daily made by Cuticura Remedies, after physician, and all else had failed. "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humour, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, her little face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbours advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Cuticura Soap and the box of Cuticura Ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body was as clear as a newborn baby's. I would not be without it again if it cost a fortune to cure the small sum it cost us to cure our baby, after spending much money on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and parent of comfort. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Write for particulars. Put this in the box: Australia: R. Turner & Co. Sydney. India: J. B. Allen & Co. Calcutta. New Zealand: J. B. Allen & Co. Auckland. New York: J. B. Allen & Co. New York.

AN OLD-TIME CHINESE DIPLOMAT.

The death of Sir Haldimac Macartney, Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, last month, led a contemporary to give a good story of Kwo, the first Minister to Great Britain and one of the Special Envoys whom Macartney took to England in 1816. Kwo had a wife with him to England, two gigantic Manchou oracles, and one of them, being persistently annoyed by a small boy in a London street, had swept round his umbrella and knocked the boy down just in time for a cab to come and pick him up. Hence arose a vast correspondence between Scotland Yard, the Home Office, the Foreign Office, and the Chinese Legation. At length (and not even Macartney ever knew whether Kwo was pulling the British leg) Kwo wrote to Lord Granville regretting the immense labour over a small matter, and stating that in order to show the discrimination of his Government to do everything to please England he had given orders that the Manchou oracles should be executed at the Legation in Portland Place next day. It was a shock that brought Lord Curzon, then in the Foreign Office in the first instance, Kwo received him politely, explained that orders for the execution had been given, and reduced Mr. Curzon to nervous prostration by reciting, word for word, without concern, the humane instincts of Lord Granville. Finally the Manchou oracles were sent away, and says the journal, some people wonder to this day whether Kwo was sardonically giving a lesson in the sense of proportion to the makers of vast official correspondence on a small matter.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 31st July. The O.S.S. & C.M. *Panama* left Singapore on Tuesday night, and is due here on the 6th inst. The O.S.S. & C.M. *Tyden* will leave Shanghai on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 13th inst. The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 6th inst. The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Australia Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki on the 31st July, and is expected here on 7th inst.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be sent to the Editor's Office, not later than 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telephone Office: Press, Cable, A.P.C. 5th Ed. Telephone Office: Press, Cable, A.P.C. 5th Ed. Telephone Office: Press, Cable, A.P.C. 5th Ed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN view of the Bank Holiday on 3rd August 1906, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1906.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced OFFICE ASSISTANT. Eight years experience of Banking, Merchandising and Shipping Work, with some knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting. Good references. Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1906. [1516]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1906. [1517]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th inst. For Freight, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [149]

"HEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GLENFURTH"
Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 14th inst. For Freight, apply to—
McGREGOR BROS. & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1513]

"HARPER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "SAINT GEORGE"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and that the Godowns are to be closed on the 11th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th inst. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
RODWEILL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1514]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GODOWN of the Business of P. C. PATELL & Co., No. 40, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, has been SOLD to the Underwriter, who will in future carry on the said business under the style of "J. BYRAMJEE & Co." The Underwriter will not be responsible for any of the Debts of the said P. C. PATELL & Co.
Dated the 1st day of August, 1906.
J. BYRAMJEE & Co.
1902

NOTICE.

MR. A. D. BARRETT, having left our employ, ceases to sign our Firm Per Proclamation for this date.
J. BYRAMJEE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1503]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. CARL THIEL to Sign our Firm Per Proclamation for this date.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1504]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. LORENZO BORELLO to Sign our Firm Per Proclamation for this date.
V. P. MUSSO & Co.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1906. [1369]

WANTED

WANTED.

BY a Mercantile House in Hongkong a FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER with good General Knowledge of Office Routine. Must understand Double Entry and be able to take Charge of a Set of Books, including, &c. A Good Man will be liberally dealt with. Also required a Young Man as JUNIOR CLERK.

Address, stating full particulars as to Experience and salary expected, in confidence. Chinese need not apply.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1491]

WANTED FOR ANOY.

EURASIAN or European-dressed CHINESE CLERK, must have a fair knowledge of Accounts.
Apply to—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1906. [1488]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Article XVI, Section 7 of the Articles of Association of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., the INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share, payable to all Shareholders whose names were on the Register on that date, will be paid on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1906.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1512]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 14th August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and for the election of Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th August, 1906, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. LARKE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. [1415]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1906.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1496]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, to the 18th day of August, 1906, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1497]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 20th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1906. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1906. [1478]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. H. GRACE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 3rd August, 1906, at 2 p.m., within his Residence, No. 1, Morrison Hill, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND WITH GLASS, CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, CARVED WOOD FIGURES, TEAKWOOD SIDE

BOARDS WITH GLASS, GLASS & CROCKERY WARE, MOROCCO COVERED

DINING ROOM CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTEL WITH GLASS, MIRRORS, DUBUET BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED

BEOSTEADS WITH WIRE MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE WITH

BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES WITH BEVELLED GLASS, SHANGHAI BATHS, MARBLE-TOP

WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1906. [1482]

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1906, at 3 p.m., at their

SALE ROOMS, No. 8, Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY, which will be put up for Sale in TWO LOTS:

LOT 1. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Island Lot

No. 1,603, together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 4, WA HING LANE. The Property is held for the residue

of the term of 99 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2,000.

LOT 2. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Island Lot

No. 1,601, together with the message or tenement thereon, known as No. 3, WA HING LANE. The Property is held for the residue

of the term of 99 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2,000. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of—
O. D. THOMSON, Vendor's Solicitor,
4, Lee House Street, and of the Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1906. [1475]

HOUSE WANTED

WANTED.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE on the Upper Levels, from about 1st October, furnished or unfurnished, the latter preferred.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1505]

WANTED.

A 5 or 6-ROOMED HOUSE, Tenants Court preferred.

Apply, stating rent.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1906. [1474]

WANTED.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW on The Peak, from January for one year or longer.

Apply—
"BUNGALOW" Office.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. [1463]

INTIMATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNIO.

REVENUE FARM FOR 1907, 1908 & 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on or before 29th October, 1906, for the following

REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909:

OPHEM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWNBROKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1495]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:—

1. Whether the Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried into effect, are satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the said Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the inquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure of the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SS. "WING CHAI"
Captain T. Austin, U.S.N.

This Steamer departs from Hongkong daily (Sundays included), at 7.30 A.M., and from Macao at 2.30 P.M.

Fares—Week days 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

Every Sunday (the times of departure being in future the same as on other days) at the following rates:—

SUNDAYS ONLY.
1st Class, Single \$1.00
With Cabin \$2.00
1st Class, Return \$2.00
With Cabin \$4.00
2nd Class, Single 50 Cts.
Return 90 ..

Storage 20 cts. each trip.
Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per

First Class Passenger who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to use the following day (Monday) on produce to the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 22nd June 1906. [121]

ITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Codes used. All Letters Addressed—

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENTS—

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinawa, Nanzawa and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

[63]

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [173]

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Garden at No. 35, Conduit Road. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
No. 4, Bellflower Terrace.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1081]

TO LET.

"NEW KINGSCLERE" with Stable. Entrance in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. If required, convert the Main Building into a Boarding House, with large Drawing and Dining Room Accommodation and 37 Bedrooms. CHURCH KENT.

For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [1324]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KINGS BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE IN CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE IN RUPES TERRACE. FLATS IN MONTGOMERY TERRACE. "HAYTOR" The "PEAK." Immediate possession.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1524]

TO BE LET.

A LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM in a Cool and Airy Detached House, with Board in English Family, suitable for Married Couple or Gentleman. Spacious Verandah. Good View of Harbour.

Apply by letter to—
"J. H. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1906. [1380]

TO LET.

NO. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [971]

TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom and Verandah attached. For further Particulars, apply to—
"M. X. Y."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1137]

TO LET.

NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD, a European Residential House, with Dining Room, Bedrooms, detached Servants' Quarters, Gas Light throughout. Situated in a lovely and shady locality. Terms moderate. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE,
Tai Koo.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. [1330]

OFFICE TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [946]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [180]

TO LET.

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.

PRAYA EAST, No. 91, Top Floor (Godown). Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD Kowloon.

"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. 2nd FLOOR, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET.

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [1377]

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Vaux Road; coolie quarters and all modern conveniences. Telephone and Electric Light fittings installed. Apply—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [678]

TO LET.

"IBANEE BUNGALOW," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [1414]

TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1061]

TO LET

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

OFFICE, 1st Floor, suitable for a Broker, rental \$37 a month.

SUITE of Three Rooms on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1906. [1413]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

With Immediate Possession—in Wanchai Road.

GODOWNS, built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1493]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court, contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Bachelor's Mess.

No. 37, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FIVE ROOMS on Top Floor of 15, Queen's Road Central (near Calbeck, Macao Ferry). 2nd FLOOR in Central position, contains Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, with use of Electric Lift.

ONE SHOP at BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD Level. Cheap Rentals.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [1193]

TO LET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
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 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

CLEARANCES.

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
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 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

DEPARTURES.

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
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SHIPPING REPORT.

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 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

THE Company's Steamship

HAVER, German str., 5,034, H. Farnes, 1st Aug. - Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General - Melchers & Co.
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 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

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 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
 KAWASANO, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 1st Aug. - Funchow 20th July, Amoy 30th and Swatow 31st, General - Douglas LaPrak & Co.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

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STEAM FOR ROMNEY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MOLDAVIA	Brit. str.	—	E. H. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLENTWORTH	Brit. str.	1m.	R. Webster	McGregor Bros. & Co.	On 14th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PATROCLUS	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ORESTES	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TYDEEN	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MAINE, HAVRE & ANTWERP (DIRECT)	ARMAND BEHIC	Brit. str.	—	Barillon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th inst. at 1 p.m.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF GALL	P. R. LUTFOLD	Ger. str.	—	Bru	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 13th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ALESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	H. Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HELVETIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Nemmann	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL	ALCIBIDES	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 15th inst.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	KINA	Dan. str.	k.w.	Hable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIENNA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARMAND BEHIC	Brit. str.	—	Petersen	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	JOHN HARDIE	Am. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 3rd Sept.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ATHOLL	Brit. str.	1m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. VIA JAPAN	TELEMACUS	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
PORLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARABIA	Am. str.	—	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 10th inst. Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WILHELM	Ger. str.	k.w.	Obenauer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAHNE	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	TRINIAN	Brit. str.	1m.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Beginning of Sept.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barham	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO	DAKOTA	Dut. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3th inst.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	TULAJAP	Dut. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	Quick despatch.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 10th inst.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWANGYANG	Brit. str.	1m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & TONGKU	FRANK	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 6th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	SIDRIEN	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	YOHOW	Brit. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	E. A. Peters	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	MAITA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	ITHAKA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	SIENNA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	MANAN MARI	Jap. str.	—	S. Tazumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	AKASHI MARI	Jap. str.	—	J. A. Morlin	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	FRITHOF	Ger. str.	—	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS, LA PRACK & CO.	On 4th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	CHITLARK	Nor. str.	—	H. Nielsson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	TAKING	Brit. str.	—	K. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	MATSON	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 5th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	KUPANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Spence	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	On 7th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	CAPRI	Ital. str.	—	Belsito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th inst. at Noon.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

